

Students must hurry for government opportunities

BY GERRY PAWSON

LAMBDA NEWS EDITOR

Fifteen million dollars will be made available in federal grants to those people who develop useful and creative projects for youth employment and participation during the coming summer.

The program, according to Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier, will depend on the initiative and imagination of young people, citizens groups and voluntary organizations. It is hoped that urban re-development, clean-up campaigns, altitude research and pollution probes will result from the project.

Various groups such as recreation associations, social agencies, citizens' groups and other voluntary agencies interested in developing jobs and activities are to be encouraged to apply. Projects set in high unemployment areas will be given special consideration.

Projects will be selected on the basis of the number of jobs created and their cost, the number of people who might benefit or take part, the involvement of young people in planning, carrying out and evaluating projects, and the creation of new revenues, programs or activity.

The jobs need not last the whole summer, and a number of small projects may be planned, but all projects should be completed by September 30, 1971.

Information and application forms may be obtained from the following sources: Canada Manpower Centres; Student Summer Employment Centres; Secretary of State Regional Offices; Information Canada; Opportunities for Youth; Secretary of State Department, 130 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario; and Transient Youth Service.

Various services are being provided to assist those youths who will be travelling across Canada this summer, to the

tune of \$1,153,000. Up to 200,000 bed-nights in a network of hostels will be provided, and some 50 roadside kiosks will serve as information centres and hitchhiking depots along the Trans-Canada Highway.

The hostels will be part of the communities in which they are located, and the government plans to provide financial and technical assistance to community initiatives.

Information on setting up hostels with related services should be obtained from the Summer '71 Program, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

The roadside kiosks will be of a temporary nature and will be set up in co-operation with provincial and municipal governments and local community organizations.

GROUP TRAVEL

Two "See Canada" Projects will be operated in order to strengthen national unity by giving students an opportunity to learn about people in other parts of the country.

The Young Voyageurs Program will send 4,200 senior high school students on inter-provincial exchange visits of one week in length.

A second project in the "See Canada" Program provides funds for projects created by voluntary organizations and youth groups. Twenty five thousand people are expected to take part in seminars, exchange projects and study groups, involving inter-provincial travel. Grants will defray the transportation costs.

Two international travel programs will involve 5,500 students. One provides assistance to voluntary groups organizing travel and exchange projects while the other will send primarily French-speaking students on cultural exchanges to France. All told, the total budget for these programs is set at \$3,775,000.

LANGUAGE TRAINING

The government is allocating \$1,500,000 for second language training which will give some

2,500 students an opportunity to follow summer courses in French or English. No details are as yet available as federal-provincial arrangements are not complete.

ARMED FORCES

Between 6,000 and 8,000 students will be accepted for special militia training, while another 3,000-4,000 will be hired for various civilian employment, and 7,000 regular militia men will attend summer camps.

Two courses, one for general military training, and the other for advanced officer training will be offered. Wages are \$7.00 a day during training, and \$7.50 a day after basic training.

The civilian employment will include research and engineering projects, food services, physical programs and other fields and will be for a minimum of eight weeks. More young men will be hired at prevailing local rates for range clearing at various military bases.

Approximately 2,000 students will receive six weeks instruction at Mobile Command Bases in first aid, hunter safety, bush survival, search and rescue, watersafety, watermanship, citizenship adventure training, leadership and instructional technique. Details will be announced later.

Applicants for these programs may obtain information from Canada Manpower in early April. The Department of National Defense Budget for these programs is \$10.8 million.

NATIONAL HEALTH & WELFARE

The Department of National Health and Welfare has announced a program to employ 2,000 students this summer to the tune of \$3,000,000.

A series of educational grants of \$2,000 each will be awarded to some 650 students, while another 700 will be involved in drug abuse surveys. Others will be attached to Health and Welfare programs across Canada.

"I extend a special 'thank you' to Mr. Desmeules (the university's driver) who ably looked after my transportation." - J.G. Hagey, Consultant's report to Laurentian University.



See the nice man? He is a university employee. See him

work? He is working on Dr. Hagey's new Cadillac. He has

just washed it and now he is waxing it. Right beneath the

Lambda office too. Who is Dr. Hagey?

Presidents' report advocates integration of technology with traditional teaching methods

TORONTO (CUP) - A new kind of university for Ontario is being planned that would integrate television and other technology with traditional teaching methods into "a systems approach to higher learning."

The concept is outlined in a report on television and technology in university teaching, prepared for the Committee on University Affairs (CUA) and the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario (CPUO).

The new style university would have a central headquarters somewhere in the province with a president and a senior faculty and administration located there. Students would attend full-time at regional "learning centres" across the province. The university would be self-governing and have the power to grant degrees.

A main theme of the report, written by Bernard Trotter of Queen's University, is that television has little future in university education if treated as a separate technique.

The report advocates, instead, a completely new method in which basic instruction would be in the form of a package made up of television, audio and printed materials prepared by inter-disciplinary teams.

Students would view the packaged material at the regional

centres. Professors-tutors would be available at the centres to guide their work.

The preparation of material by course-teams is probably the most radical feature of the plan since it breaks down the traditional "personal" relationship

between teacher and students.

It also means that the professor has to forego some of his individual status and reputation in order to work as part of a team.

The report favors creating the university as a separate entity,

mainly because it does not believe that the traditional university system could be adapted fast enough to cover the "student explosion" over the next decade.

One of the major selling points of the concept is cost. Detailed estimates have not been worked

out, but general estimates are in terms of half the cost of traditional universities, with half the capital investment.

The report is to receive detailed consideration by both the CUA and CPUO in the next three months.

Yearbook calls for special photographs

"We're almost ready to start final layout and printing of pictures," Peter Moore, photo editor of the 1971 Yearbook, said in commenting on the progress of the book thus far.

"It's been fairly successful. We've managed to cover most of the year's activities, most of the year's day-to-day work of the university. But activities that took place before this year's staff was assembled represent a problem. Lambda has been cooperative in getting us pictures from their files, but if we don't get a few more candid shots of the same organizations that have since disbanded, the book will resemble a glorified, stuffy photo album. For that matter, clubs that are still in operation undoubtedly have had individual members take pictures during the year; those are the kind

of candid shots we're looking for."

In a nutshell, the Yearbook is asking for pictures of Laurentian activities for publication. They should be clear, according to the photo editor, black and white where possible, and have the name of the club or activity in pencil

on the back. Negatives, however, are preferred to prints. Anyone with specific activities that they wish to get published are urged to contact Peter or Ray Lalonde, Oberjahrenhelfer, in the Yearbook or Lambda office before classes cease for examinations. Negatives and prints will be returned after use.

But will it really be better? "The kind of the last years' staff seem to all on this years'. People have indicated that any change would be an improvement, but our optimism is guarded. It's too easy to condemn someone else's effort; we're simply going to try to make this years' as good as our hopes for it."

Hagey chastizes BOG and senate, urges establishment of French only college here

Last week J.G. Hagey presented his consultant's report to Laurentian University after more than 4 months of detailed study of the university's problems.

Hagey saw that the atmosphere in general had improved on campus with all parties - Board of Governors, Senate, Faculty, Administration, and Students - willing to co-operate. Already some progress has been made in settling the major controversial issues: The Board and Faculty have agreed on revised salary scales; the Board has agreed that Senate should appoint 2 of its members to the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors; both Board and Senate are sending copies of their minutes to each other; Mr. F.J. Turner has been accepted as Vice-President Ad-

ministration pro tem; the Board, Senate, and students have agreed on the constitution of the membership of a "Search Committee" for the next President of the University.

Hagey addressed his recommendations primarily to the Board of Governors and Senate since "reform within the University may logically start within the governing bodies". Both were advised to streamline their meetings and avoid over-involvement in administrative problems.

The Senate especially should streamline its activities so that "its members may be able to devote more of their time to the continuing improvement of the university's academic reputation, thus making it more and more attractive to students and professors".

Hagey made suggestions as to how the Board and Senate could improve their operations, and delegate more responsibility and authority to staff and committees.

Hagey also made 3 general recommendations. The first was that a careful study be made of the university's future financial operating position. The second proposal was that the architects be appointed to design a building only after the specification brief for the building has been approved by the Department of University Affairs.

His third and perhaps most important recommendation was for the establishment of a French college within Laurentian University. Hagey stated that "a truly bilingual university is impractical" since "people do not like to be forced into accepting either French or English even though they may be quite willing to do so voluntarily". The presence of a strong French college with its own principal would eliminate prejudice by allowing students to take French courses at the college while still being able to take other university courses, and English-speaking students could also register at the college, thus being identified as making an effort to become bilingual.

In the closing summary Hagey was hopeful in saying that there seemed a sincere desire among all groups to "let bygones be bygones and to get on with the job".

Referendum tomorrow

By Richard Woodley

On April 6 and 7 the Students' General Association will hold a referendum on a proposal to eliminate the twenty dollar student Athletic fee. A motion supporting the e-

limination of the fee was passed at an SGA Council meeting, held on March 30. SGA funds will be made available, for publicity, to both supporters and opposers of the proposal.

New Brunswick

NDP wants legal grass

SAINT JOHN (CUP) - Thirty delegates at a provincial NDP policy conference voted over the weekend to support the legalization of marijuana and called for its sale in government-operated stores.

New Democratic Party leader J. Albert Richardson, who did not attend the meeting, said

that the resolution would have to go before a provincial convention before becoming part of the party's platform. The resolution said sections of the Narcotics Control Act affecting marijuana should be repealed and that grass should be made "publicly available through government outlets, at standard prices."

No applications have been received for the position of Lambda editor yet. The editor's job is open, as are the jobs of news, sports, layout, photo, fine arts, and associate editors.

Only one application has been received for the position of

!!!

Business Manager. All positions will be allocated at the Board of Directors meeting April 6.

Positions are also open on the Board of Directors for 3 students at large. Information can be obtained at the Lambda office.

the hiring of non-Canadians. The exceptions are "where it has been clearly demonstrated to a senatorial committee that no qualified Canadian citizen is available in the field for which the appointment is sought; or when the candidate holds a PhD from a Canadian university." These exceptions would be temporary only.

To help explain their position, the NCCCU will be holding a symposium on "The Canadian University"; Manpower and Canadianization" at Loyola College, Montreal, May 14 and 15.

The group plans to invite "university presidents, provincial departments of education, professional organizations, and the Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Ethnic conference to be held here this weekend

by IAN CRAWFORD
LAMBDA STAFF

A Northern Ontario Conference sponsored by the Citizenship Development Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State and dealing with ethnic groups will be held at Laurentian University on April 3rd and 4th.

The purpose of the conference is to examine both cultural and economic contributions of ethnic groups in Northern Ontario. Also the problems faced by members of an ethnic group member becoming integrated into Canadian society will be looked at.

The problems will be dealt with in panel discussions led

by Walter S. Tarnopolsky, the Dean of Law at Windsor University. Dr. Joseph Kage, the National Executive Vice-President of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Service of Canada will also play an important role at the conference. Both men have numerous academic qualifications and as well a personal interest in ethnic problems. This makes them particularly suitable men to take the lead at such a conference. Dr. Kage holds a BA, BSc, MA, DSc, and PhD, and is a graduate of the McGill University of Social Work. His written works dealing with Canada's social and cultural fields have made it much easier for an immigrant to integrate himself into our society. Dr. Kage has brought about educational

programs that also make the transformation from immigrant to citizen much easier. Mr. Tarnopolsky holds a BA, MA, LLB, and LLM. He has been the voice of Canadian student organizations in virtually every part of the world. He has been a Special Advisor on the Bill of Rights to the Minister of Justice and has been Chairman of The National Human Rights Committee UNA in 1967-68.

UNA in 1967-68. In 1969 he was a Member of the Board of Governors at the University of Windsor.

This conference should do much to clarify ethnic positions in Northern Ontario. Registration forms can be obtained at any Northern Affairs Office.

FLQ too smart

RCMP budget increased to rectify recent breakdowns

OTTAWA (CUP) - The Trudeau cabinet believes the RCMP intelligence (spying) network let them down during the crisis

brought on by the Front de Liberation du Quebec, according to an article in the Montreal Star, February 26.

Defence minister Donald MacDonald said recently that both the RCMP and the armed forces have been reviewing their procedures for dealing with such emergencies.

One of the major tasks given Trudeau's new solicitor general Jean Pierre Goyer has been to ensure that the internal "intelligence" network does not let the government down again, according to the Star.

Goyer was appointed by Pierre Trudeau recently to replace George McRath, one of the older cabinet ministers. The new

minister is an eager young man who holds a seat in suburban Montreal.

To help Goyer with his job he has "been given a whopping budget increase of \$20 million for the RCMP for next year," the Star says. "A healthy chunk of it will be channelled into reinforcing the intelligence network."

Some of the money will be going into a new \$5.7 million National Police Services Centre in Ottawa, which is scheduled for opening in 1972.

Into the new building, among other things, will be moved the accumulation of 60 years of RCMP fingerprinting. The prints, dating back to 1910 (13 years before the FBI started) will be recorded on electronic tape.

The new automated systems will record the more than one million fingerprints of Canadians and non-Canadians now on file, as well as all those to come. They will accommodate simultaneously any number of identification calls from anywhere in the country.

The new system should be in operation this spring, and identification of a suspect's prints on file with the computers can then be established in minutes.

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WHAT YOU LEARN FROM THE YANKEES



This horrible picture was taken in Mien, Cambodia, on November 23, 1970, by Dieter Ludwig, a newspaperman from the German Federal Republic. They are soldiers of the reactionary Lon Nol regime who follow the instructions of their U.S. mentors, whose soldiers are well known for their consumption of marijuana and other drugs and are guilty of cannibalism and other atrocities. Besides killing the people of Indochina with bombs, napalm and toxic substances which are indiscriminately dropped on towns and cities, Nixon's soldier teach the Lon Nol mercenaries the most criminal and degenerate practices - such as eating the liver of dead patriots killed in battle, mixed with vegetables. Dieter Ludwig said he had been told of such things, but what he saw was more horrible than anything he had expected: mutilated corpses of patriots, from which the liver had been removed. His horror increased when the mercenaries invited him to taste the human liver mixed with vegetables and then posed for him with the heads of the patriots as trophies. This is Nixon's war, whose "Vietnamization" consists in having the people of Asia fight each other. The picture speaks for itself of the savagery which the demoralized U.S. troops have instilled in the puppets.

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UBC non-faculty teachers press for clear statement of employment

VANCOUVER (CUP) - The Non-Faculty Teachers Union at UBC is on the move. The NFTU is an organization

of teaching assistants, researchers and prospective TA's or university employees engaged in a non-faculty (non-professional) capacity.

The grievances of TA's and

other non-faculty academic staff are many. The principal ones are wages and working conditions neither of which are covered by any clear policy either at the university nor depart-

mental level. The problem is general fragmentation of policy at the university, faculty and department level, said Jim Arthur, member of the NFTU.

NFTU Arts dean, Doug Kenney was described as "sympathetic but in many ways, powerless" by an NFTU executive after he met with the union last week. One of the main concerns of the NFTU is to get clarifications and guidelines to be provided for TA's and other non-faculty staff. The priority is to take action and to secure wage agreements and contractual guidelines.

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Rioux

BY ANNE FINN
LAMBDA STAFF

Marcel Rioux, a sociologist from University of Montreal and author of many studies on Quebec, was at Laurentian on March 25 to speak on separatism.

Rioux attempted to explain how Quebec developed from a "priest ridden, conservative province" to one in a "restless state of crisis and contestation".

The fall of Duplessis marked the beginning of the Quiet Revolution. "The core of the Quiet Revolution was not only a party change but a change from feudal to an urban, modern society."

This transformation affected



the whole of Quebec society. Everything was criticized and examined. Quebecers began to throw off their inferiority complex. They were in "quiet and tranquil possession of the truth."

"The past ceased to be the Golden Age and Quebecers began to look to the future and see themselves as a culture and a society with a government in a position to apply the term 'Quebecois' to themselves."

Rioux summed up by saying that Quebec was in an unique position. "Since Quebec has arrived on the scene so late it doesn't feel a vested interest in what has gone on before them and thus have the possibility of creating new and original situations which require new adaptability."

Saskatchewan sit-in supports professor

SPECIAL FROM
THE CARILLON

The peaceful sit-in on the eighth floor of the Saskatoon Campus Arts Building is continuing. The major reason for the sit-in is the fact that the university refuses to make decisions concerning faculty hiring in the open.

The protests started last week after administrators refused to give reasons for not rehiring John Richards, an economics professor. Mr. Richards is extremely well liked by his students and the original impetus for the occupation came from the Political Science-Economics course Union.

The strategy of the Saskatoon group is to get as many people to sign a petition for the rehiring of Richards and explain to them that this was

also a fight for open decision-making within the university. The open decision-making that they are talking about, however, is partly on department committees.

The people from Regina tried to point out that this approach was too narrow. They pointed out that Regina Campus already has parity but the decisions are made behind the backs of the students or the department committees are never called. The Regina students pointed out

that the only way for open decision to come about in this university is for a drastic change in the whole feudal structure of the university. The Saskatoon leaders refused to listen and reaffirmed that their way was the best.

Saskatoon Campus Principal Beers has made threatening statements against the whole affair. On Wednesday he issued a statement in which he said that the limit of tolerance had been reached and all the uni-

versity was willing to move against the protesters "with all determination and strength."

Immediately after this statement came out all kinds of rumours that the police were going to move in to throw out the students in the Arts Building. But nothing happened that night.

The so-called sit-in or occupation is actually just a group of peaceful students standing or sitting in the hallway of the eighth floor of the Arts Building. Professors and secretaries wishing to work are not being hindered in the least. Even Professor Kristjansson, head of the Economics department, was working in his office. The students have one room set up where there is coffee and food. At night sleeping bags are unfolded and students sleep peacefully in the hall.

Federal government to spend \$58 million on student employment

OTTAWA (CUP) - The federal government will spend \$58 million this summer on its youth pacification program.

Details of the program (although details were less than clear at some points during the session) came at a press conference March 16, attended by four senior cabinet members and about 40 representatives of The Press - the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

Although the ministers present - Pelletier, secretary of state, Lang, manpower and immigration, MacDonald, defense, and Stanbury, head of Information Canada, - didn't go into it much, it seems the money will be spent on almost anything that young middle-class Canadians can think of to do to keep busy and off the streets - at least until the money runs out.

There will be between 1.3 million and 1.5 million students out of school this summer, about 980,000 are expected by the government to be looking for work.

Last year, about 62 per cent of students that got any jobs in the summer got them through the federal government is almost doubling last summer's spending on youth.

The ministers couldn't say exactly how many students would actually find jobs through the program, or how much money students getting jobs through the government spending could expect to make.

They did say though that the programs for jobs will favor post-secondary students.

Here is what seems to be the government's plans:

23,500 students, chosen on the basis of university attendance and unemployment rates in the region, will work for the public service of Canada in Ottawa doing meaningful, worthwhile jobs and at the same time learning about how Canada's civil servants operate.

700 students will study the use of drugs by youth "to provide a system of information from youth to youth during the summer as a basis for ongoing programs throughout the year" (the health minister wasn't there so this wasn't clarified any more).

600 athletes will get education grants to keep them in school giving them a chance to excel as athletes and at the same time to continue their studies.

About 36,000 students will participate in group travel pro-

grams, backed by the federal treasury (read Canadian taxpayers' money).

An equal number of students will take advantage of Canadian Armed Forces and militia training programs; about three or 4,000 of the 38,000 will be working as civilians; (The militia, which is roughly equivalent to America's National Guard, participants in Kent State and other campus and ghetto disruptions, in particular is increasing its role in taking care of young Canadian students. An additional 8,000 men will be allowed to enter it).

An estimated 400,000 students will be travelling on the roads, taking advantage of a "network of hostels" to sleep in, run by volunteers or organizations within the community.

But the biggest lump sum goes to the "opportunities for youth" concept out of Pelletier's office. Fifteen million dollars will go to voluntary organizations and citizens' groups "aimed at stimulating communities across Canada to put forward and operate im-

aginative and useful projects expected to employ tens of thousands of young Canadians during the summer months," according to Pelletier.

"The scope of this program will be limited only by the imagination of the young people themselves and the participating citizens' groups and voluntary organizations. He expressed hope that students, in particular, would develop existing and innovative proposals in a wide range of useful community projects, including such efforts as urban re-development, clean-up campaigns, community research projects and pollution probes," his press release said.

But for a number of reporters at the press conference the "opportunities for youth" concept sounded a bit hazy.

To clarify exactly what the government meant a woman asked:

"Does this mean that if the Ladies Auxiliary in ... say Moose Jaw organizes a pollution clean-up project that it could pay students to do the job?"

But there's something new for hitchhikers. It's called the roadside plate number and the name of the driver who is offering the lift. Then if anything happens (what could happen wasn't specified) the authorities will have a better chance of dealing with whatever happens, he said.

Late on in the press conference, a reporter asked Pelletier:

"What would you say to some unemployed Canadian who was in his middle twenties and who couldn't find a job, when he asked you weren't spending money to let him travel around Canada for the summer?"

Pelletier replied that the man would have a legitimate question, and one the government is working on, but that travel for young people is easier to arrange than for adults. Because, you see, young people are willing to put up with less amenities than adults.

But, he assured all present, the government is working on making travel possible, for those kind of people.

DBS reveals that unemployment still running rampant

OTTAWA (CUP) - There are now according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics calculations, 675,000 women and men who would like to be working in Canada but can't find jobs.

That's only 7,000 more men and women than at mid-January, so the government (and the daily press) say what a wonderful improvement that is.

The DBS said there was "a very slight and somewhat smaller-than-usual increase in the number of persons unemployed" for February this year than in February last year. So of course, that's an improvement, don't you see.

Why in 1970, the January-to-February increase totalled 40,000 men and women. This year it's a 7,000 increase. It must be an improvement.

But the total anyway represents 8.1 per cent of the labour force.

If the winter had not been so severe (like it was didn't have winter, and winter layoffs every year), the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment for February, 1971, would be 6.2 per cent of the labour force, the same as January.

In February, 1970, the month we have made such an 'improvement' over, the seasonally-adjusted rate of unemployment was 4.8 per cent.

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Maced

Quebec students protest removal of their director

ALMA (CUP) - 1,200 High school students were freed from classes March 1, when their school was shut down after 30 police were used to clear about 250 demonstrators from the school.

The school principal, after meeting March 2 with 400 parents and the director of the regional school board, has announced that the school, about 125 miles northwest of Quebec, will be re-opened March 8, leaving the remainder of the week for tempers to cool.

The battle started when a popular high student director Remi Cloutier was transferred from his position suddenly and without apparent reason.

"I was removed from my job with five minutes notice last Tuesday, told nothing about why I was removed or what my new job would be," commented Cloutier.

As a result some of the students became very disturbed and there were protest marches. The parents were as opposed to the move as the students. I think it was because I was the only one in the school who understood the students - this is obvious now, I think," he said.

Most of the daily press noted

that police were reported to have used tear gas in evicting the protesting students Monday, but that the Alma police department had denied the charge.

According to the Montreal Star, however, "what all groups know and think about (students, parents, administrators) is that the 250 demonstrators were maced out of the school area they occupied. Mace is a gas used by police in riot control. Most people don't like to think about it. Canadian schools and university campuses are not familiar with mace."

One student, Louise Desjardins, was allowed to act as a spokeswoman for the others at the parents' meeting.

What the students wanted, she said, was Cloutier, a human atmosphere in the school, more rooms and lounges to study in and a social centre.

Then, she said, the students wanted the right to speak and be listened to - and the discussion crumbled into the "when I was your age..." generation gap.

Asked one man, "You mean you have to lower yourselves to the level of your students?"

Replied Desjardins, "You

don't have to lower yourselves to talk with us."

The school board director asked for and received the parents' support, although he refused to divulge the details of Cloutier's transfer.

The officials agreed, after some argument, that all the students would be re-admitted, on the condition that "certain of the leaders" would have to be accompanied by their parents to set a few matters straight when school re-opens Monday.

But the students are not giving up. A small group of them handed out leaflets to parents before the meeting asking for their support. Wednesday, they launched a phone campaign to their fellow students, and met with school mates at the local headquarters of the Confederation of National Trade Unions to discuss tactics.

Administrators say that emphasis on Monday will be placed on improving the students' timetables. They said the school which first opened after Christmas, now provides too little for students to do because there has not been time to organize extra-curricular activities.

Labour minister fares better than Ali in Montreal

MONTREAL (CUP) - Though pale in comparison to the Ali-Frazier fight four days earlier, Canada's federal minister of labour held his own, blow for blow, March 12, as he faced a hostile group of students bent on disrupting an address he intended delivering before 200 people at Loyola College.

Trading insult for insult as the planned talk degenerated into a shouting match, Mackenzie shot at one point that he'd be damned if he'd stand there "while four imbeciles try to break up the meeting."

Notwithstanding that remark, however, his opponents succeeded in delaying the start of the talk well over 30 minutes as they hurled abuse at

the minister for being "a loyal scab of the US imperialists" and "serving as one of the dregs of society responsible for oppressing the Quebec people."

Charges were levelled at Mackenzie for failing to tackle the grave unemployment situation facing the working class in Canada today and for "proposing stop-gap measures to keep the people quiet."

Mackenzie turned on one of the "idiot" and bellowed out: "You're a fine one to talk about majority rights."

"You don't represent the majority at Loyola or anywhere else. I'll bet you never did a damned day's work in your whole life."

The nine students involved in the incident said they were

members of the Loyola Student Movement, the now-defunct organization formed last year at the height of the disturbances surrounding the dismissal of nuclear physicist Srinivasa Santhanam. Only two were actually from Loyola, however.

They said Mackenzie was a hypocrite to talk about democracy and majority rights.

"Your government has repressed us; you denied that right (of freedom of expression), the FLQ, is all the anti-imperialist forces in Quebec."

The minister argued that the right denied the FLQ "was the right to murder, kidnap and destroy democracy."

"The difference between people like you and the majority of students here," he went on, "is that they're civilized."

"They have a certain upbringing; they're civilized and prepared to debate on a civil level."

Sensing his growing support from the predominantly student audience the politician in Bryce just couldn't be contained.

"There will be a considerable increase in opportunity for employment this summer," he said, adding "there are a great variety of programs being planned for student employment at all three levels of government."

Furthermore, the labour minister promised that any student employed in the labour force for a minimum of eight weeks this summer would be able to draw unemployment insurance next summer. "The same as all the underprivileged people of Canada."

Of course, the handout would only be applicable, he warned, "if you were ready, willing and able to work."

Amid further shouts from the students, the protestors and the steadily-shrinking audience, Mackenzie denied that the government was controlled by a small elite.

"The public opinion is the most important force in Canada today," he said.

First year student replaces Dearing as student senator

Robert Topp, a first year student, has been elected student senator replacing Dan Dearing.

The other student senators have taken advantage of the option of remaining for a second term. This option was pro-

vided at a Students General Association General Meeting, held last year, to enable Senators to achieve experience in the position and to provide continuity of student representation on Senate.

Topp defeated Martha Bowers, also a first year student,

by a vote of 239-153. Students that voted amounted to 22.25% of the student body.

The remaining student senators are Graham Dalziel, Geoff Lloyd, Peter Moore, and Stephen Vick. There is also one extension student serving on Senate.

Ontario highschool students will face tough qualifications

TORONTO (CUP) - Ontario universities will have to reject more than 30,000 qualified students - about one in every five - within four years, according to a committee of Ontario university administration presidents.

A shortage of places could begin as early as next fall, the 234-page report prepared by the research and planning subcommittee of the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario (CPUO) says.

To beat the expected shortage of places, caused by shortages of money, not students, the CPUO suggests a shift of the undergraduate students to colleges of applied arts and technology.

This would free universities to concentrate on work that requires "highly qualified research-oriented staff."

The report emphasizes that "education is becoming a time matter." It urges that the

federal government take over responsibility for all post-secondary education in the country. "Quebec would find it alarming," the report notes.

The administration told them they could not return to classes until they signed a declaration to observe new rules outlined by the administration for classroom behavior.

Since then police have been checking the identity cards of everybody who wished to enter the building.

March 1 a group of frustrated students surrounded six policemen and pushed them into a corner. One of the policemen was slapped across the face.

The administration then decided call in the riot squad to restore order. But by the time police reinforcements arrived about 500 of the students had barricaded themselves in the basement cafeteria.

Pushing tables and chairs a-

gainst the door they began to sing and shout slogans urging students to go into the streets.

At 3 p.m., roughly two hours after the demonstration began, the students were evicted by riot-equipped policemen.

The students had been warned that anyone who stayed would be expelled but the threat went unheeded.

When the police moved into the cafeteria the students left peacefully without incident.

Once outside the school, the evicted students paraded the streets, then headed for L'Ecole des Metiers trade school where the riot squad had to evacuate another 1,000 students. There is no further information available on the final action at the trade school.

Montreal CEGEP students ousted

MONTREAL (CUP) - Police, March 1, ousted some 500 students who had barricaded themselves in the basement cafeteria of the CEGEP Vieux Montreal following a dispute over identity cards.

The students objected to being asked for identification each time they entered the building. They also said the administration was being aggressive by inviting Montreal police to stay at the school.

For the past week and a half city policemen have been in the school watching students to prevent any action by them against the repressive measures of the administration.

On February 18, students occupied an arts building after

lambda

Editor in chief Noel Beach
Business Manager Ken Peake

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Organized confusion or who the hell is Trefflé Lacombe?

On Thursday morning I found out that I was supposed to be in Montreal the following day at five o'clock p.m. The Federal Government, under the guise of the Department of the Secretary of State, was holding a press conference for student newspaper representatives from Eastern Canada. Air Canada tickets were prepaid, and our hotel room was free of charge, and we were to receive expense money from M. Trefflé Lacombe at the Montreal Aéroport Hilton. Well...

Sombody forgot to tell Air Canada about the prepaid tickets, but it didn't matter much, because we couldn't get reservations on such short notice anyway. We were saved by Bernie Lalonde of the Public Relations Department who came up with a \$300 advance to cover expenses, so we bought air tickets from Toronto to Montreal and proceeded to catch the 11:40p.m. bus to Toronto to meet our plane.

The next scene took place in the lobby of the Aéroport. Hilton at 9:30 a.m. Friday. Nobody knew who the hell Trefflé Lacombe was, but since we had been without sleep for 26 hours, we rented a room out of the expense money and went on with our search for whoever was in charge.

We found the organizer - Dick Melville, not Trefflé Lacombe, who as far as we knew, was still in Ottawa. Dick very graciously gave us our expense money (to the tune of \$110) and we toddled off to bed at 10 in the morning for some much needed sleep.

At 4 p.m. I realized that it was actually going to be Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier who was giving the press conference.

And he wasn't particularly impressive at all either. The key word was "initiative," initiative on the part of students, initiative on the part of citizen groups. We can't see anywhere where there is initiative on the part of the government, except in giving some nice names to the programs and putting some 58 million dollars into the air and asking people to think up good ways to make use of it.

This, by the way, adds up to \$57.80 for each student looking for work this summer. It doesn't look too good. Perhaps the puzzling facet of the whole summer program is its timing. Admittedly it is, as Mr. Pelletier said, a last ditch effort. The question that comes up of course, is why planning on these projects was not started as soon as last autumn, considering the job fiasco last summer.

As it was this year, consultations with concerned agencies did not begin until February 4, and the program was not officially announced until March 16. This leaves about 8 weeks for concerned groups to come up with ideas for summer activities that are good enough for the government to subsidize. Hardly what one would call an ideal situation.

Further, when Mr. Pelletier was asked what sort of long range planning was underway for next summer, he said that quite a bit was being done, and consultation was taking place with provincial authorities concerning this.

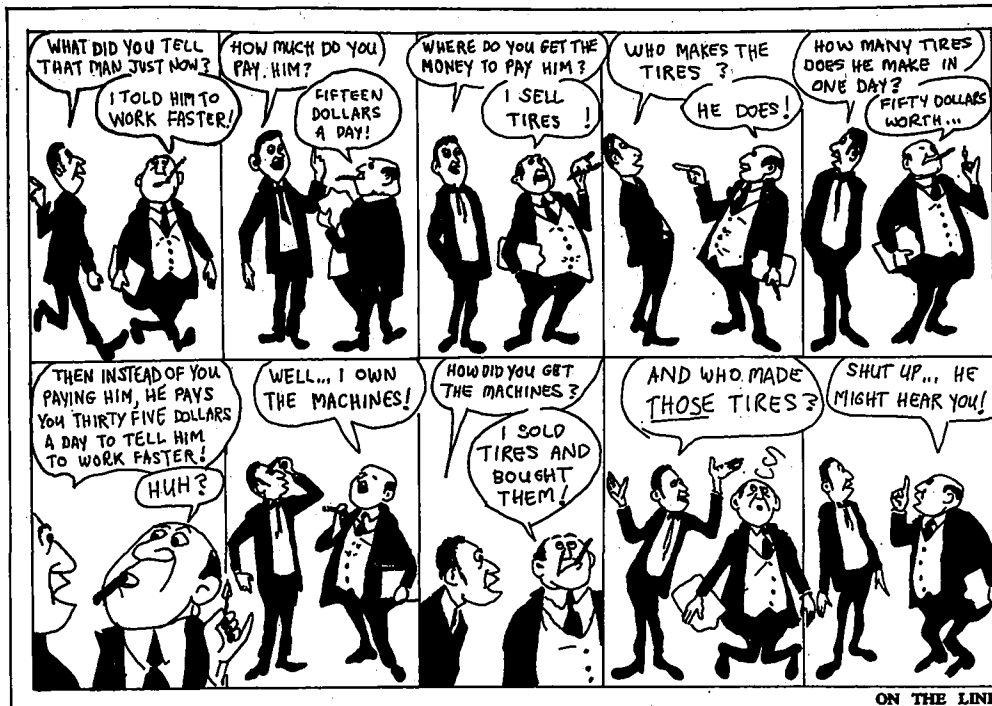
In the same breath Mr. Pelletier then said that there will be essentially the same type of crash program next year. This does not sound like a fine example of planning, although it may be consistent with government policy.

Meanwhile, the government is planning to send a number of students throughout Canada and over to Europe on exchange visits. These visits are financed partially by the government and partially by the students. This is fine, except that it is aimed at people who must already have money in order to enjoy these trips. Rather than giving these trips to those students who would ordinarily have little chance of seeing other parts of the country, the government is giving to those that already have.

Similarly, the Millia program looks almost like a babysitting service, but having taken the basic training I realize that it can serve a purpose, and at worst gives unemployed youth something to do for the summer.

All in all however, the whole program comes through being too little, too late. It is questionable as to how much value there will be in all the programs, considering that in the Opportunities for Youth Program, there are already about three times as many applications as can be accepted.

Also, according to some calculations, the total amount of money being spent comes out to only about 45 million dollars, 12 million less than has been stated. At least \$10,000 of this went to the press conference in Montreal. For better or worse, however, this money does represent an attempt to at least talk to the students, rather than leaving it all to the public press.



Letters to the editor

Dear Sir:

I would like, through you, to thank the students of Laurentian University on behalf of the students of Saint Mary's.

By reports coming back from our hockey team and spectators, the students of Laurentian are #1. I have heard nothing but praise of your hospitality!

I didn't make it up for the games, but watched the final over CBC. Needless to say, we could tell by the cheering who the Laurentian students were for. I'm sure without this support our team would not have done as well. It's only too bad we lost. But we'll be back in there next year, and hoping Laurentian is also.

Once again, thank you!

Sincerely,
John G. McLaughlin
President, SMU

Editor:

It has come to my attention that two (at least) of the Colleges on campus are holding banquets at Sudbury's newest facility - the American owned non-union Holiday Inn.

It seems strange when one considers who we have been fighting and who are our supposed friends. Last year's sit-in with its attendant picketing was aimed at the same type of people we are now supporting - that is American corporations who own this country and this community. Against anti-union people like W.P. Plamont, who would fire anyone who dared go on strike against him. Norman Wadje, INCO's anti-union negotiator.

And who were our friends during the crisis. Who came up with moral as well as financial support. The independent small local businessmen and the local unions.

It seems our policy to forget our friends and help our enemies. I am sure one of the smaller local establishments could have handled the engagements. But then, they don't have the glamour

of an American Empire Palace. Anyway politics has no place in social activities?

Dear Editor:

Excuse me for my stupidity but I was just wondering, is this a university or a refuge for rejects from Sesame Street?

Mind you my eyesight might be failing me in my old age but at Saturday night's UNIVERSITY dance I'd swear I saw leprechauns running around or else leeches from the Mine Mill and Caruso dances.

I've kept my mouth shut long enough; when I saw grade 12 and 13 students from the surrounding secondary schools, then grade 9 and 10 students, but when we became infested with teeny boppers from grade 7 and 8 coming into our dances, I thought it was time to speak up. Mind you, I'm not blaming the SGA, after all...they do check IDs at the door if you're planning on drinking, don't they? And I won't dare ask how the 14 year old from grade 8 whom I babysat last year got a hold of a beer! After all it could have been filled with water...or he was holding it for someone.

But then who infested with being a female how should I know...maybe the guys at this university enjoy the company of the sweet and innocent 14-15 year olds.

Just as an afterthought, "did we get student cards this year?" Oh well...I guess it's back to the Curuso for me...at least there I don't expect a University Crowd.

Yours truly,
Thoroughly Disgusted.

Dear Editor,

We, your co-chairmen for 1971-1972 Social Activities are Gil Souliere and Dave Watkins.

Editors

Staff

News
CUP
Sports
Fine Arts
Photo

Richard Woodley
Susan Alves
Ian Crawford
Jack Robertson
Anne Finn
Marli Bowers

Steve Kelly
Shadow
Fastest Eddie
Margaret Boyle
Ray Corbett
Harry Sheppard

Gerry Pawson
Scott Merrifield
Bob Skelton
Dalton Mather
Peter Moore
Doug Laycock

We have a tough act to follow, namely Gerry Majors and Bob Booth, who did a great job last year organizing many successful "happenings". Nevertheless we believe we can really make "Laurentian's Social Life" second to none IF we get lots of response from YOU.

Gil and myself have the enthusiasm and ideas to make 1971-72 a year to remember, BUT, maybe YOU have some better goodies in your bag!

Come up to Room L214 any afternoon between 2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m., Monday to Friday and swap up with your ideas. Otherwise phone us at 673-3647...call collect!

Plans for Orientation Week and Fresh Week are already being discussed and your views on these events are especially welcome.

So lets hear from you people NOW!
Dave Watkins.

Ladies and Gents of the Press:

During my three year sojourn at this plastic palace of platitudes I have come to a few not very startling conclusions. They are:

1. The Philosophy Department, Jack D. of the Psychological Counseling Department and a certain History prof are the most enlightened people at this University.

2. Psychologists suck...pisses. 3. C.C. has the most gorgeous set of legs I have had the good fortune to view at this University.

4. Further; if C.C. wears "hot pants" here next year, the Medical Service will suddenly be inundated with dozens of cases of severe, male, cardiac arrest.

5. 98% of my classes have been dull, and an utter waste of time.

6. B.A. stands for "Being Asmiliated". 7. Ray McKibbin would have been the best dam SGA president ever - had he decided to run for that position.

8. Man is capable of mass producing something of beauty, namely, the big Honda CB 750. 9. Graffiti in the men's room stalls shows a distinct lack of imagination, never rising beyond the racial or sexual.

I wish just once somebody would have written something that would have made me laugh. 10. The U. of S. has the most artistic stalls, in their downstairs public lounge, at this university. Sitting amidst all that marble conjures up visions of ancient Athens.

11. Huntington College within 3 years has become a non-academy. We have contributed

12. All social scientists (post-

humously) beat K. Marx and S. Freud to death. Yours infrequently,
Jack Crevaile, BA Candidate.

Dear Editor:

In your issue of Lambda, Friday March 19, 1971, you ran an article entitled TRANSLATOR STUDENTS VICTIMIZED -- BENAI.

Congratulations on being straightforward and stating explicitly that Lambda did not conduct any such interview.

For a long time now "SIDNEY SORELOSER" has ramrodded and terrorized this University. People and University Departments have been afraid of him because of his overbearing and pushy attitudes and actions.

In the last answer of the interview he is reported to have given Lambda, he says quote "This I foresee, would be one day a scandal as was the Page Affair and other scandals which are in the offing - unquote. Are the last eight words of that quote some sort of threat? Meaning to say "If SIDNEY SORELOSER does not get his way and get it fast, will he play amateur detective again and bring in another scandal?"

Also, a note to the VICTIMIZED TRANSLATOR STUDENTS. Even if this allegation is true, about not receiving the best of professors, but having bad ones, do you as a student really want (or need) a Professor who will more than likely spend more of his time TOOTING HIS HORN. His article in the March 19th edition is a good indication.

In closing I'd like to say - Why doesn't he spend more time worrying about the good of the student, and the University as a whole, instead of the glory road he is trying to follow now. He has succeeded in dragging the name of Laurentian through the mud too often already. Here's a Benedict (Benais) Arnold. Yours truly,
Traitor Hater.

Dear Editor:

In the March 19 issue of Lambda, Professor Benais charged that the students of the School of Translators are being victimized. We quite agree that the School is presently inadequate. However, the whole truth was not told in the article. It contained some very misleading assumptions and implications. In the interest of having the truth presented, we have contributed this article.

Some students in the School are disappointed. The reason is that after one or two years in the School, they have suddenly found that they do not know very much French. Obviously, our first concern is not learning the techniques of translation, but simply mastering the second language.

Professor Benais claims that Russian, German, and Spanish classes have nothing to do with translation. Well, if they do not, then neither does French. Further, he observes that none of the candidates from Laurentian won Government Translation Bureau scholarships.

The exams for these scholarships had nothing whatever to do with translation. They tested exclusively the candidates' knowledge of English and French. They were extremely difficult, as is seen by the fact that some of the candidates who failed have been bilingual for years. Finally, there were not 10 scholarships offered, only two.

Who says we failed miserably? Let us not forget that this is a four-year course. The bulk of our candidates had only one year of University French. If our French is lacking, it is the fault of the French Department and not the School of Translators. As things have stood this year, the School has no say in the content of our French courses because the Senate has denied it the means to hire staff suited to our needs. We are taking courses designed for arts students - literature courses and conversation classes which could not possibly have prepared us for the exam. It is interesting to note that among the most "bitterly disappointed" students are those in Professor Benais' own class.

Professor Benais says that Theory of Translation ought to be taught. Well, it is - to all third-year students. Obviously, he has been misinformed on this point and deserves to be forgiven.

This is only the second year in which there has been a significant enrolment. Therefore, we are not yet perfect. That does not mean that when asked if we will be completely trilingual when we graduate, we pipe up with, "Certainly not!"

A translator begins his career by translating from a foreign language into his mother tongue. We all have a fairly good command of our mother tongue. We are making it even better by studying Literature, Political Science, and Philosophy, to name just a few of our electives. And we still have two years, those of us in second year, to study both Translation Theory and Practical Translation Techniques.

Does it not seem rather strange that in an article about Professor Hendry, the terrible way in which his students are being victimized, almost one-third of the space is devoted to enumerating the experience and qualifications of Professor Benais?

In any case, it is not for us to draw conclusions. We just tell the truth. Seven Dwarfs.

The most glaring misrepresentation in the whole article is the impression it creates of Professor Hendry. It looks as if he graduated from the University of Glasgow in 1953, then, a vague length of time later, perhaps a few years, he suddenly appeared at Laurentian, and was immediately and unreasonably appointed a full professor. This was very unfair. Perhaps Professor Benais, poor chap, just is not aware of Prof. Hendry's background. Strange. He should be. He could have found out all about it in the 'definitive' manual on translation. It seems quite familiar with it. Especially caution can be forgiven. As for mistakes, well, we all make them. But, to give the public a balanced and faithful account of Professor Hendry's career, these facts must follow.

As Professor Benais noted, Professor Hendry holds an MA in Russian and French from the University of Glasgow. He received second-class honours. Not bad for doing a two-year course in one year (1953).

Especially considering how tired he must have been. He had just returned from Austria where, before working with the British Embassy in Vienna, he was in charge of the entire English Translation Section of the Allied Secretariat at the Conference for the Austrian Peace Treaty. In fact, he had translated a major part of the treaty himself. The following year, 1954, he earned a 'Teachers' Training Certificate from Jordan Hill College in Glasgow. He also holds a Certificate of Distinction in German from the University of London, England, the equivalent of a BA with honours.

He might even have worked on a PhD in Translation. Unfortunately, he could not. No such thing exists - anywhere.

In spite of the recent report, Professor Hendry has twelve years' teaching experience. Five years have been spent here at Laurentian. Seven were at various other schools including the University of Glasgow. He has, in addition, twenty-five years' experience in translation. Incidentally, he has worked on many assignments with the United Nations.

Does it not seem rather strange that in an article about Professor Hendry, the terrible way in which his students are being victimized, almost one-third of the space is devoted to enumerating the experience and qualifications of Professor Benais?

In any case, it is not for us to draw conclusions. We just tell the truth. Seven Dwarfs.

MOTIVATION

Types of costs

Traditionally, education has been considered of sufficient merit and importance that it is compulsory to age sixteen, and the major part of the costs of primary, secondary and post-secondary education, (which is voluntary) are paid for by the community out of general tax revenue. The remaining obvious costs to the student in university, say, are tuition, living expenses, and school supplies (books). An additional cost that might not be so obvious is the money the student could have been earning if he was working instead of going to school. This cost of "foregone earnings" could be important to a student who had to work to help support his family. Tuition, and either living expenses or foregone earnings, make up the private costs of post-secondary education.

The social costs of post-secondary educational institutions, universities, colleges of applied arts and technology (CAAT's) for example, can be divided into two categories: operating costs and capital costs. Operating costs cover teachers' salaries and the hydro bill, while capital costs arise in order to pay for new buildings and equipment. During the fiscal year 1969-70 (April 1, 1969 - March 31, 1970) total net expenditure by the Government of Ontario was approximately \$3.26 billion. Of this total, \$359 million, or 11% went to the Department of University Affairs and \$38 million of the \$359 million for DUA (1.1% of the provincial budget) was for student awards. About \$168 million was raised for the construction of physical plant and facilities (capital costs) form the issue of bonds (Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation).

In Ontario, we had during 1969-70 about 105,000 students in universities, 21,000 in CAAT's, and another 33,000 students in other programs including nursing and teaching. If university students pay an average of \$550 per year we have a total private contribution by students on the order of \$57 million. Of the \$38 million in student awards, \$31.5 million was for OSAP grants although OSAP grants also cover living expenses and students in other post-secondary programs. Certainly less than \$57 million of the universities' revenue came from the private resources of students. But provincial grants to universities and colleges were \$219 million. "168-million bonds were issued, and municipalities collected no property taxes. (Ontario 1970 budget, Hon. C. McNaughton).

Thus, it can be seen that a million dollars (170-200%) depending on methods on measurement) of the costs of post-secondary education is paid for by the whole community out of general tax revenue (and tax revenue foregone).

The Benefits of Education

What does society generally, and the student in particular get for incurring all these costs? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to examine the benefits of post-secondary education. Some have thought that a national education helped people to be better citizens by, for example, improving the workability of our democratic institutions. Others have said that education provides technicians for the factories of the capitalists and industrialists. These are the whole community. These can be thought of as the social benefits (or non-benefits) of education. In addition, many students today regard a university degree as an essential prerequisite for a "good" job. Some former students say that their days in university were the best of their lives. These last two examples can be thought of as the private benefits resulting from education, as both an investment and consumption respectively.

If we believe that people should pay for what they get, the costs of post-secondary education should be divided according to the division of benefits. If half of the benefits of having universities are shared by the whole society, or if it is desired to have more university graduates, general tax revenue should pay for half or more of the cost. (Assuming that general tax revenue is taken from different sectors of the society in the same proportions as the general benefits of post-secondary education are distributed.)

Two problems - rising costs

One major problem facing education generally is the distribution of the burden of rising costs. As a result of increased enrolments, there is a greater demand for places in post-secondary educational institutions. This increased demand results both from overall population growth and an increasing proportion of high school graduates wanting to continue their education. But costs of building those additional places and of running the educational institutions have tended to rise faster than the general economic rate of growth. One reason for this difference in the rates of cost increase is that education has not followed the general trend toward automation.

and equity of accessibility

Another major problem, in universities in particular, is that students tend to come primarily from middle and upper income backgrounds. One cause of this situation is the financial barrier associated with going on for post-secondary education. There is also the (perhaps greater) problem of parental attitudes and income. The cost of post-secondary education is high for low income backgrounds, (Aid and Access to Higher Education - Clark, Cook, Fallis, Kent) but at the very least, post-secondary education should be available independent of the students' financial background.

Thus, there seems to be the need, on the one hand, for a dramatic commitment to the costs of equal access to post-secondary education; while at the same time there is a feeling on the part of the government of the need to reduce post-secondary education costs or at least to keep them from growing too rapidly. Raising tuition would transfer more of the burden of general tax revenue to the students, but would increase the barriers to lower or middle income students (assuming no aid of any sort). Making university free, on the other hand, would make it more accessible to those students from lower or middle income backgrounds, but in addition to increasing the government's burden, it would also benefit wealthier students who do not really need the assistance.

Where does the money come from now? At this point, it would clarify the notion of the "government's burden", because it is society generally which provides the resources for the government's activities. There are really two parts to the question of the burden of the costs of post-secondary education: how large the government's (limited) resources should be devoted to a specific program, and how should the burden of the costs or the regulation of the required resources be distributed within the society? In the case of Ontario, we have

the following main sources of revenue for the government during fiscal 1969-70:

Category of Revenue	\$ Millions	% of Total
Individual Income Tax	782	23
Retail Sales Tax	639.9	19
Corporation Taxes	480	14
Gasoline Tax	358	10
LCBO	180	5
Medicare Premiums	157.5	5
Other	716.8	22
Totals	3292	100

Do we know who finally pays?

It is important to note that each of these categories of income has different proportions for people of different income backgrounds. For example, LCBO revenue may be made up of larger percentages of the incomes of households in the \$2,000 - \$3,000 annual income range than for households in the \$10,000 - \$11,000 range. This would be the case if both groups of households purchased liquor yielding equal profits each year to the LCBO. In fact, property taxes are a greater relative burden to lower income households. But universities have so far been exempt from property taxes. Thus, the burden to lower income households is even greater than it would be if universities paid property taxes, assuming the alternative source of the LCBO, that would be used to cover universities' property taxes was proportionately less of a burden on lower income households than the property tax. It is a difficult research task to accurately determine the incidence of various forms of government revenue among different income groups.

The solution to our problems?

One possible solution to the problems of accessibility and high costs for post-secondary education is to raise the contribution (tuition) expected from students, while at the same time the government makes sure that anyone who cannot afford this contribution will receive the stipulation that some form of repayment is expected at a later time. These repayments may be based both on some measure of the benefits the student has received as a result of his post-secondary educational experience and on his income. The latter, in fact, one measure of both criteria is the graduate's income.

But it is important to note that income does not take into account some other benefits of education - such as greater appreciation of cultural activities and the possibility of more interesting and exciting employment opportunities. These are examples of non-monetary benefits of education.

Some history - and a response

The original form of this proposal was an attempt to improve the "market mechanism" for investment in "human capital resources". If a graduate's earnings were that much higher than if he had not gone to school, life insurance companies should be interested in giving him the money to go to school in return for a fraction of his expected future earnings. The Role of Government in Education, Milton Friedman). But while private insurance companies would be highly selective in their choices in order to insure a profit, probably only considering students in the professional faculties, the government could insure a profit for itself by making it equally available to any potential student. In a sense, the government would be gambling on the probability that most students who did choose to participate in the program would be successful to the extent that they earned at least as much as they had before going to school. The risks to the government could, of course, be minimized by employing actuarial techniques and methods of protection in order to determine in advance those repayments that would satisfy its goals and repayments.

Politics and social choice

Thus any student who felt that the cost of going to school in terms of the fraction of his future earnings he would have to pay, was worth it, or just because he enjoyed learning, would be free to contract with the government for his post-secondary educational expenses. The extent to which the government ran the program at a loss could reflect the priority given to educational relative to other government activities, or, more modestly, the extent to which the government wanted to encourage education between private and social benefits. Also, to the extent that the student would then have more resources available to cover his educational expenses, tuition fees could be raised, thereby making students bear a greater portion of the total cost of their education. It would be up to the political process, the way members of Parliament drafted and voted on the piece of legislation to determine what portion of costs would finally be borne privately or by general revenue and also to determine the sources of the revenue used to finance the fund. The various methods of financing, for example bond issues or income tax, have widely varying impacts on the economy in general.

How the EOB or CORSAP would work

A student would get money

When the student accepted to university, say, he would be faced with several costs, including tuition and living expenses. He would apply to a fund set up by the EOB or CORSAP for money to cover his costs. He could do this in two ways. One possibility is that the fund could just set a maximum on the amount of money it would give to a student for one year at a particular post-secondary educational institution, equal to, say, full tuition at the institution where he was enrolled, for example \$3,000 plus a living allowance equivalent to \$1,000 in 1970. A second possibility would be that the fund would administer the fund and apply some formula to determine the amount of money the student could have.

He would sign a contract

When the student accepted this advance from the fund, he would be contract to make repayments when he graduated. The amount of the repayments each year would be based on a tax surcharge on income. This surcharge might be anywhere from 1% to 10% of gross income. His repayments might start right after graduation or there would be a "grace" period of several years during which no repayments would be expected. The contract would also include a rate of interest to be charged on the money advanced to the student by the fund. So far, the money received by the student appears to be just like a grant, but it is not. The student is not free to do as he pleases with the money. He must use it to pay for his education. He must also make repayments when he graduates. But there is one more factor. The contract also includes a maximum for the number of years for which repayments are expected. This maximum could be anywhere from fifteen to thirty-five years.

After graduation - repayments

During the period of repayments the fund would keep track of the graduate's current unpaid balance. Thus, each year the fund would look at the balance from last year, add on interest charges at the contracted rate, and subtract the payment made that year. If at some time before the end of the maximum length of repayments, the "repayment period", this balance became zero, the person would be said to have "opted out". He will have paid back his loan with interest completely, even though he did so based on his income, and not on some predetermined rate annual or other payments. However, if at the end of the repayment period the graduate still "owes" the fund money, (his fund balance is not zero), he would be forgiven the remainder of his "debt" and not have to make any more repayments. This means that some people might not pay money from the fund to go to school and then after graduating, could join a communal farm where he had no income and never pay back anything.

Married women problems

In fact, most women who might obtain money from the fund might get married, not work during some part of the repayment period, and therefore have a lower than average income. This instance is much more likely than students replying to the fund's request to repay money. However, if at the end of the repayment period the graduate still "owes" the fund money, (his fund balance is not zero), he would be forgiven the remainder of his "debt" and not have to make any more repayments. This means that some people might not pay money from the fund to go to school and then after graduating, could join a communal farm where he had no income and never pay back anything.

A list of parameters

We could summarize this proposal by listing the various components of the hypothetical contract that a student would have to sign in order to receive money from the fund. These components or parameters are:

- R - the interest to be charged on the money the student receives
- T - the tax surcharge rate on income to determine the amount of repayments expected each year
- NMAX - the maximum length of the repayment period in years
- NGR - the number of grace years between graduation and the beginning of repayments
- AVE - the average income level setting the minimum level of repayments for a married person whose income is less and whose spouse is working (in fact, this provision would usually apply to married women, but it might be that the woman would work while the husband would stay at home...)

SOME POSSIBLE PROBLEM AREAS

Psychological

A significant difficulty with this proposal is psychological. It is often spoken about as a "Loan program". But if the students had to pay full cost tuition of up to \$6,000 plus another \$1,500 living expenses each year for three years, they would end up "owing" \$22,000 when they graduated. If the student entered a masters degree, this figure could well be \$24,000 while a doctor, by the time he finished medical school might owe \$50,000 to \$100,000. These certainly sound like terrific debts to have before you have even started to work. The important point is that these are not debts in the conventional sense. The size of the repayments is not fixed in advance. If you stated, it is some fraction of income over a number of years. Also, it is not necessary that the debt ever be completely repaid. If at the end of the repayment period, money is still "owed", the remainder of the debt is forgiven. In a sense, the government may have made a poor investment in money terms, since the graduate had a low income. But it still may have been a good expenditure for the government if the individual and society benefited from his education in ways that were not reflected in his income.

However, difficulty in understanding this notion of contingent debt could completely defeat the purpose of making a dramatic commitment to the idea of equal accessibility to post-secondary education. The prospective student from a lower income or middle income background, for that matter might be scared of acquiring such a large "debt". An important consideration for the political feasibility of this proposal is some indication of attitudes toward going into debt. The existing attitude toward debt is to avoid it at all costs. \$30,000 mortgages on homes when they are twenty-five and buy \$3,000 cars on credit, and the repayments in these cases, are fixed. But note that cars and houses are fixed assets that can always be repossessed if the person cannot pay off his debt, while bankruptcy laws and the abolition of slavery prevent "repossessing" a person who cannot pay off a loan used to finance the creation of an intangible asset such as an education.

Federal vs. provincial implementation

A consideration for the implementation of an EOB type proposal is the level of government at which it is to be administered. In fact, it would be most easily implemented federally. Then the existing federal administration could be used to collect the fund repayments. However, the primary jurisdiction for educational policy is at the provincial level. One possible barrier to federal implementation could then be objections by particular provinces. If the program were implemented in Ontario alone, there would be the difficulty of students deciding to go to school in other provinces where the fees might be lower. Also, it might be administratively difficult to collect repayments from graduates who had moved to other provinces.

Skipping out

Even if the program were adopted federally, some graduates might leave the country altogether in order to avoid their repayments. They might leave just for a few years to attend graduate school or to travel. Some special regulations would have to be formulated so as not to penalize those whose reasons for leaving are legitimate.

What if you don't work

Another problem involves the treatment of those classes of graduates who would be unlikely to participate in the labour force, primarily married women. In the case of single people who do not work, it is an advantage to the prospective entrant to the fund to know that he will not have to make repayments. This makes no sense, however, since the institution of marriage seems to involve the joint use or sharing of resources, like the husband's income, the fund might want to consider the husband and wife as each effectively earning one half of the total family income for the basis of repayments. Or one might

treat the husband's income as his own and set some minimum level of assumed income as the minimum basis of repayments for the wife.

If there is no minimum repayment level for married women, the fund would then implicitly offer an incentive for women to become married, while if the minimum repayment basis for married were too high, there might be a disincentive for marriage. (Various projections indicate that up to \$160 ("equivalent") contribution to nonworking spouse's income is very important for the fund. Less than this is very expensive while double the amount does not contribute as much in the long run. Contingent Payment Student Assistance Program: A simulated Analysis - Cook, Stager.)

What do we mean by income?

Related to the problem of minimum income levels for married non-participants in the labour force is the question of what income is to form the basis of repayments in the first place. As income might be a better measure of the family's resources had the additional education, but then families with many children would find the tax surcharge a greater burden than a married couple with no children. Income could be defined as taxable income, which does give allowances for dependents, but then the fund is biased the same way as the current income tax system and offers greater benefits to those families having more children.

Political repression?

There has been voiced the fear that the fund would allow the possibility of preventing particular students from obtaining money because of their political views. Political repression might be much easier with such a centralized bureaucracy dispensing money to attend school. One obvious response to this fear is to provide for appeal and review of any application for money by a student who feels that he has been unjustly denied. The problem of political repression might be much greater if there was a means test since it would require that every student's application to the fund be individually evaluated according to a set of fairly complex criteria. In this case, it would be easier for an awards officer's biases to enter into the final decision.

Can we be progressive?

An important question is the extent to which the fund would redistribute income. If, at all, the parameters R, NMAX and NGR could be set in such a way that those earning above the mean income for graduates would opt-out before the end of the repayment period. At the same time the fund would be running at a loss, this deficit being made up of general tax revenue or bond issues. If we assume that the general tax system were perfectly neutral and no bonds were issued, the fund would then be redistributing income toward those graduates with lower incomes, since they would never completely repay their original "loan". On the other hand, the parameters would be set so that everyone opted-out, but the fund still ran a deficit that had to be paid for out of general tax revenue that was regressive, the fund would be regressive and favour those graduates with higher incomes. If interest were charged only on the amount of money not repaid during attendance at a post-secondary educational institution, only those who opted-out before the end of the repayment period would benefit, namely those with the higher incomes. Having a higher tax surcharge rates T, and a lower interest rate R, would allow the fund to take a smaller amount of money was collected with R higher and T lower.

If it's voluntary, who wants it?

The proposal would be voluntary. If a student or his family had sufficient funds to cover his expenses for his post-secondary educational costs, he would not have to contract with the fund. The problem then arises that the only students who might take advantage of the fund coming from lower income backgrounds, might have a propensity toward lower than average graduate incomes. Then any redistribution carried out by the fund would have to consider the income backgrounds of likely participants. In the Cook Stager version of the proposal the average rate R would be set at 5% and the average NGR would be set at 10 years. This would be a smaller proportion of the total, then if the same amount of money was collected with R higher and T lower.

How will the fund fit into the economy?

An associated problem arises from the likelihood of long term fluctuations in the various interest rates in the economy, particularly the government borrowing rate and the bank loan rate. The question arises of how much R should change from year to year, either as a result of changes in other interest rates, or as attitudes toward post-secondary educational policy change. This same question holds for other parameters of the fund. However, AVEI, the minimum repayment rate, should be tied to some index and thus be allowed to change through time without requiring continuing legislation. There is certainly some question of the inflationary impact of issuing bonds to pay for the fund deficit. A large issue of bonds might drive up mortgage rates and make it difficult to obtain home mortgages. The fund would be competing with other investments for a fairly constant amount of savings dollars. Increasing income taxes, on the other hand, would transfer some consumption expenditures to investment in capital.

There is no reason that the fund has to be the sole mechanism for obtaining support for post-secondary education. In fact, it might be highly desirable to have an associated system of grants based on need and/or merit. The potential advantage of the EOB proposal is that students would not have to be dependent on their parents for financial support. Students could become financially independent at eighteen or nineteen and still attend school.

What schools should be accredited?

In addition it has been argued that by giving the student money to cover even full cost tuition, the student's choice of post-secondary educational institution could be skewed. By requiring various educational institutions would have to compete in attracting students to their programs. However, in order for this competition to be meaningful, it would be necessary that there be a wide variety of different institutions. CAAT's and nursing schools, there could be more avant garde theatre, music and art schools, and the possibility of new educational organization, being accepted so that their students could receive advances from the fund.

Because of the harmful effects of the "white man's burden" philosophy, many African educators advocate the complete exclusion of the study

realized the black man's position in the world, the subtle and not too subtle patronage and discrimination which have gone on and are still going on. Yet, surprisingly, he was not bitter. He gently made allusions to the ridiculous policies of the colonizing nations making many of the members of his audience laugh. Many, no doubt, laughed at themselves.

BOOKS

"Our Generation" is not a one shot publication. It is published every September, November, February, and June and a yearly subscription is only \$5. The editorials, book reviews and poems make it a well-rounded publication—filling its 170 pages, and a very good contemporary opinionated history. For \$5 you can't go wrong.

***Museum and Arts Centre presents
double exhibition until end of April***

This exciting exhibition will be presented during the first two weeks of April by the Museum and Arts Centre, in collaboration with the Burnaby Art Gallery and the Art Gallery of Ontario.

Summer creative writing at York

Seminar leaders and lectures will include Hugh Garner, novelist; Wm. French, literary editor of the *Toronto Globe*; Sean Mulcahy, Actor and director of the Citadel Theatre in Edmonton, and others. For information, Writers' Workshop, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario.



NONG UH

THE YEAR: A COLLECTION:

- **Manitowishong:** Land and Mrs. Doris Henry wrongly sentenced to penitentiary from Kenora after window-breaking incident on White Dog Reserve; judicial protest filed.
- **"The Call of Godian":** by Wapikonee is published; hailed as straight-from-the-shoulders document on Indian life by Indians; critics otherwise reticent.
- **Charge of wounding by Manitowishong O.P.P. constable on Shunahdun Reserve** is dismissed in county court.
- **no charges pressed in traffic death of Richard Debasigoss of West Bay Reserve, Man.**
- **Itoulin Island.**
- **Mrs. Henry freed** after intense protest by organizations such as Union of Ontario Indians and National Indian Brotherhood; Wishaw reverses sentence.
- **possession judicial enquiry into wounding charges against Manitowish O.P.P. begun in Toronto;** as yet unresolved.
- **Jeannette Lavell, nee McBriere, of Wikwemikong Reserve, begins proceedings to fight implementation of her marriage to a non-Indian;** Ontario Supreme Court Justice decides that he has jurisdiction;
- **Joseph Sands, Jr., loses his share in Sand's Forests office; he must find his way out without a "plug" in the way,** contrary to Migrator's Birds Convention Act; their action is contrary to Treaty signed at least seventy years before Migratory Birds Convention.
- **Jeannette Lavell franchises "How a People Die"** by Albert Fry published; white reviewers collectively mumble "it is must" and "shocking"; white critics review it unenthusiastically; "It's about time!"
- **"Little Big Man," "Soldier Blue," "Willby Boy,"** released as films; whites have general trauma trying to decide whether these can be judged (technically) as good; they are judged on whether their content is too important;
- **KENOMADIWIN news in Thunder Bay** applies for radio license to broadcast repeated news coverage similar to that of northern CBC services; CRTS considers.
- **Jeannette Lavell's case continues;** at this moment, a legal standstill.
- **Albert Shonober, of Sagamok, Ont., and Saul S. Saks, of Toronto,** and charged with 16 separate counts of break, enter and theft.

sentenced to 32 years; immediate parole set for 1987.

-Joseph Sands fined \$10 treaty by implication declared null and void;

-Sturgeon Falls Judge upholds 1888 treaty involving four Doka reserve Indians who sold land to non-Indian, contrary to Fish and Game regulations, but in accordance with the treaty; charges dismissed;

-KENOMADWIN license granted by CRTO; to broadcast soon after the killing;

-Snober's sentence reduced to ten years following judicial enquiry in Toronto

-Vancouver meeting of BC Chiefs result in Brown Paper comment on Indian Affairs; request for more information apparently been laid aside by government, but Indian leaders notice government actions that suspiciously resemble implementation proceedings by government; outcry that White Paper is a threat to sovereignty by government despite promises government denies, but begins implementation anyway

-creation of Duke Redbird's "Charlie Squash"

-Micmac Band in Nova Scotia visit to Ottawa, P.E. and Vancouver

-Pamphlet by N.S. government, both of which promised low effluent from nearby Bob Harbour plant; effluent effectively destroyed Port Harbour, threatens health of residents of the Reserve bordering the harbour, still in contest

-Chief Dan George of BC wins best supporting actor award from New York Film Festival

-Grand Chief James Lind and Graham Thompson, BC project in northern BC; Indian Affairs erects plywood cubicles on nearby area and writes out sundry welfare cheques

-Joseph Dokis of Doka reserves dies

-Kahn Tieta Horn gives birth to baby girl, and intends to have five more, apparently to increase numbers of Indian people; no comment from the government

-Eliot Lake conference brings out dissensions in ranks of Ontario Indians, as well as impatience with talk, talk, talk

-Indian Learn-In in Sudbury, apparently localized locally, and apparently not a culture centre is planned in West Bay Reserve in Manitoulin Island; volunteer help now sought - summer's coming

-see you next year; angwemgon (pukwukwuk angwuk miy en) "Take care of yourself"

a brain drain

DID THIS YEAR OF UNIVERSITY MEASURE UP TO YOUR EXPECTATIONS?

Jim Klemp Comm.II
"I'm not coming back next
year...."

Richard Lynn Arts I
"It was more social than I thought it would be, but then, I was rather slack. The profs were easier to talk to than in high school."

Heather Adams Arts II
 "Academically? - mediocre.
 Socially? - great!"

Barb Wickenden Nursing I
 "It was more academic than I thought it would be and the sciences were heavier. But you can slack as much as you want."



Russ Morland Arts II
 "I enjoyed the year - the
 overall school life."

Leo Gubbels Arts I
"It measured up to what I expected. I got out of it what I wanted, a very satisfying year."

Don Skiro Arts I
 "Yes it did, I guess. Less academic than I thought, but I tend to slack too much within this system."

Danny Totino Comm. IV
 "It was a rough year. It proved to be an interesting year as well and a real challenge."

Algoma College steps closer to university status

As soon as approval is received from the Department of University Affairs, Algoma College, an affiliated college of Laurentian University will

offer a complete second year arts course. Algoma, which has up until now been restricted to first year day courses and upper

year extension courses, recently applied to senate for approval of the program of studies. Next year, pending Departmental approval, the college, besides the sophomore arts course, will offer concentration courses for the first time. Concentration subjects will be Philosophy, Political Science,

Sociology, and Mathematics.

Following next year's expanded services, the college is expected to begin a third year arts course to complete the requirements of a BA in the subjects noted above. To support these new courses, library expansion at Algoma is taking place.

SGA investigating takeover of university bookstore

The Laurentian University Bookstore may be taken over by the Students' General Association. A full time business manager will be hired to handle SGA business, establish a tuck shop, and investigate the possibility of taking over the bookstore.

by a small confectionary store as well as the services provided by the present campus shop. If the Bookstore does not come under SGA control this year, it will be taken over in 1972-73 when the temporary campus centre is completed. The centre will provide student services and will probably include a bookstore, barber shop, restaurant, pub, and other small shops.

The Married Students' Residence Users Committee is inviting all students who are married, planning to be married, shacking up, or just plain horny, to attend a meeting on Monday, April 5th, 1971 at 7:30 pm. in the Governor's Lounge. Purpose of the meeting is

Users Committee to meet

to bring all interested students up to date on the proposed Married Students' Residence. Although the residence will not be ready for September, alternate ideas will be discussed. Mr. Turner, Vice-President Administration, has been invited to attend this meeting.



The awesome duo-- George and Mike prepare strategy for their next move. Volks got it.

Mouth OFF

Justice was once philosophically defined as "Giving each man that which is his due." In considering the workings of our judicial system, more specifically Provincial Judge's Court, I have had to question the "apparent arbitrariness" of sentencing in certain instances. I refer specifically to the sentencing of first offenders found guilty of possession of hashish.

I have deliberately used the term "apparent" being unlearned in the law, I do not know all the considerations which move a judge so learned to dispense \$200 fines consistently to the dozen or so first offenders appearing before him each week. In order to assess this practice, I attended numerous sittings after my own conviction and heard the following remarks made by a particular member of the bench in the Sudbury area: "You know the practice in this court is to give a \$200.00 fine in instances such as these."

"Why don't you have the money with you, you know the going rate." "Get the money or go to jail." I do not question a \$200 dollar fine if it is warranted and the judge has manifestly exercised some discretion in passing sentence, but I do not believe all men stand as individuals before our local bench. It appears that certain members of the bench stereotype the offender, label the man hippy hence sub-culture and then thumb a well worn sinbook which reads "Long hair, steel rim glasses, odd clothes, (hippy probably smells)" fine him \$200.00."

In my personal opinion only, it seems to me that the law must punish and must deter, but must there be a destructive element in sentencing? To clarify this let me state as follows, "In order to pay my \$200 dollar fine, I went out bought some hashish and sold it."

After an individual is busted (that's what happens when the Narcs raid your house party, search the premises and parties), charges are made under the relevant statutes which are the Food and Drugs Act, or the Narcotic Control Act. All samples confiscated are usually forwarded to a laboratory for analysis. The certificate of analysis may be used in evidence against the accused. The alleged offender will probably receive a copy of the certificate.

Once in court, if a plea of guilty is entered, evidence is read in by

the crown. The accused, a teenager or university student, will say nothing.

If the individual has retained a lawyer, or has the good fortune to be assisted by legal aid, the lawyer when asked to make submissions as to sentence will stand up. Usually there is a mumble about his client's good character, his studiousness, his self support through university, and a point made of this being his first "brush" with the law. The judge then yawns and looks at counsel with that look - "Oh Christ can't you say something different? I've heard that one three times today already."

Says the Judge, "Two hundred or thirty days." In fairness to our local bench, some judges will probe into the circumstances attending a particular individual and allow time to pay. However if the judge has had an upset stomach that morning such a request usually invites a flow of gastric juices from the bench directed at counsel or the accused. The entire proceedings may take ten minutes.

Although I am compelled to admit that the legislation says "thou shalt not", it appears that the courts have acted out of ignorance and fear in sentencing in these matters. What factual knowledge about drugs and narcotics has been made available to the bench? The law has also assumed that severe sentences will effectively deter further offences or new potential offenders. This is not the case. Mr. Peter McWilliams former crown attorney for Halton County had interesting comments to make about the "formidable cost" to the taxpayer for the enforcement of the marijuana laws.

As an observer, I became thoroughly confused when that same morning as my trial, several others received identical sentences to mine. One could say that "justice" was consistent. Was it really? My original definition of justice read that each man received his due. I had always assumed that each man meant "different". I had always assumed that as an individual before the court I was to be considered as a different individual and hence some consideration made for the many variables which may or may not mitigate guilt. When the judge passed sentence in my case, I wondered at the moment if he was assessing the offender or merely condemning the practice which is an offence.

Student Liberal paper discusses employment

It is encouraging to see that the Federal government recognizes the existence of the 1.8 million students who will be released from courses this summer. The realization has come late, although civil servants have been proposing plans for months, the Prime Minister made no reference to the need for special programs as late as February 13, in his Regina speech on unemployment. Neither, it seems does the realization come enthusiastically; the ministers responsible seem to have delayed the information given on the programs planned as much as possible - which might be an understandable reaction, given the present rate of general unemployment.

Yet we are very pleased to see that they have accepted the urgings of the Committee on Youth, the Canadian Students' Liberals and other organizations who, over the past months, have been campaigning for recognition of this looming crisis. We are pleased to see many of our own suggestions, as listed in our statement "Your Youth Are Unemployed", incorporated into the Government's plans.

The programs announced are very impressive in quantitative terms. Over \$57.8 million will be spent in assisting an estimated half million of our 2.8 million students. Compared to 1970, when only 23,466 were hired, and 13,800 were entertained otherwise, for a total of 37,266, the projected figures for 1971 are extremely encouraging.

The program puts a great deal of emphasis on community service projects and travel programs as a means to accommodate these new thousands. We have in the past, and will continue to strongly support both these approaches.

But do these approaches solve the problem of helping enough students from low-income families to get back into school next year? The Opportunities for Youth programs will have low rates of pay simply because there is only \$15 million available and hundreds of applications. And you don't get any money for the next term. Is the government prepared, when it says it will occupy thousands of young people to accept that those

young people want a long-range answer to a serious problem? If not, then one must regret the government's trying to maintain substantial credit for "occupying" thousands upon thousands of students. And one must regret that there has been no announcement of longer-term programs to solve the problems of student employment beyond the day of graduation and far beyond the summer of '71. At least the hope could have been offered that more than June, July and August were on the Cabinet's agenda.

Even if we are only dealing with June, July and August, and even accepting the Cabinet's dictum that it is as important to keep kids busy as it is to get them jobs, one can be disappointed by the lack of creativity in the announced programs. Some of the better suggestions made by our public servants - we refer specifically to the travelling buses - have been ho-hummed by Mr. Pelletier. There seems, as we anticipated, to be more somnolence of the intellect among Ministers than among bureaucrats.

This comment applies directly to the one major new innovation in the whole list - the \$15 million Opportunities for Youth plan. The Cabinet has supplied the imaginative

idea, but we expect to "come from the students themselves or from the agencies who will channel these funds. We have no doubt that ideas will come forward. Even if they have to forget some of their exams next month, the kids will get excited enough to start planning out wide ranges of projects to submit for the Departmental thumb print. Listening to a Cross-Country Checkup on Sunday indicated to me that the money will be spent, and in fact will probably run out long before the enthusiasm of our students runs out.

The point, however, is that the Secretary of State should have supplied a little more than a title, a budget and a staff to process applications. We don't think student's initiative in this "participatory programming" would have been too cramped by a few guidelines as to regional allocation, allocation by type of project. No definition was given as to the sort of thing someone could apply for, so that he didn't pass up his Literate 240 exams just to find out later that his idea never stood a chance. It had already

been funded to the tune of thousands of dollars to some major local agency. As well, the Minister should have given guarantees that at least the largest percentage of these funds will actually come through in salaries for students, rather than in administrative expenses for this mass of local agencies. Finally, the Minister should have been more lenient in accepting projects which carried on a little further than September 31. The program may be primarily for the summer, but should we bluntly state that a project likely to get good results but needing to be spread into the early fall should not be accepted?

We are hesitant to pick at the Transient Youth program, even though it is almost a quality vague, because the CSL has taken a very definite position in favour of a national system of youth hostels similar to those established in Europe and Japan for decades. We are pleased to see that we'll be getting out of the armchairs and into places with washroom and eating facilities and less of the Hitler Youth atmosphere. But we wonder whether the grandiose public relations figure of 200,000 bed-nights is going to be enough. We're really not sure what the catchy phrase "bed-nights" means, but we presume that it refers to 2,000 beds available for each of 100 nights spread over the summer. Two thousand beds, for a quarter million or more transients? We hope that the beaches are open early this summer.

We also hope that the government will approve only those hostels guaranteed to have on-site para-professional and professional community - based support which one of its own study groups stated was essential. The Youth Services Study Group of National Health and Welfare pleaded in January 1971 to ensure that legal counselling, medical aid and referral services be offered at every hostel. (Report on Transient Youth, pages 22-23). We hope this plea is heard.

In addition we would like to see the proposals of the Canadian Student Liberals statement on Youth Hostels (August, 1970) that all hostels be centrally located, easily identifiable and informally administered with no lengthy process of registration.

The kiosks to be set up under the Transient Youth program must also be painted in a nationally recognizable design. Registration should be by a simple book entry. And the proposed number of kiosks should be doubled. Certainly with 83 cities recognized as large enough to require student Manpower Centres, and many cities having a number of entry routes, a mere 50 kiosks will get lost in the shuffle.

A second part of the travel program, will take care of the better-off students - those who can afford to make up the difference for a trip to Europe for a Young Voyageur jaunt to Nova Scotia or Alberta. We presume that governments must also care for the higher-income sections of society, but we would question the value of a program which will leave most participants with nothing to do after a few weeks of travelling. The military service program is shifting in the right direction. We give full credit to Mr. MacDonald for instituting a civilian military service, although the semantics may confuse some Generals. It is unfortunate that what we have called "the unproductive and mentally damaging process of rifle and marching training" (Your Youth are Unemployed, page 3) will be continued for yet some thousands

of students. It seems to be merely an expansion of last year's baby-sitting, done in desperation of finding useful employment under National Defense.

Yet most students under this program will apparently be engaged in summer camps, range clearance or survival and first-aid training. Perhaps we might suggest that the first-aid graduates be assigned to the kiosks, to help hitchhikers battered about in their travels across Canada.

The athletic scholarships and language training are, of course, very welcome. The study of Drug Abuse we think should have been named The Study on Drug Use. Even better yet, the funds set aside for this study could have been devoted to purchasing sufficient supplies to convince our legislators of the consumer value of these products. In general, however, National Health and Welfare's schemes seem to be among the best planned and most useful parts of the program.

Finally we come to the newly expanded student Manpower Centres. They will be beneficial for the 373 students employed there. We hope they might also accomplish something for the other 900,000 odd applicants expected. Certainly one might wonder how much other attention the government is paying to this majority group of students. Private enterprise is again seen as by far the major luller for employment and yet no incentives are being given to so stimulate them, beyond the usual Hire-A-Student and Operation Placement campaigns. We hope that with the heavy pump-priming recently done by the federal government to overcome our more general unemployment crisis, the influx of students will not prove to be an excessive burden. However, let's face the facts: we are talking about nearly a million young people looking for work.

The particular programs, then generally have the merit of being well-funded, but the demand of not being very evidently well-planned and of not solving any long-term needs.

One might further refer to the problem of employment being assigned on the basis of personal, rather than family income. There seems to be some potential for economic injustice there.

One might also ask why the Committee on Youth's Report which presumably underlies this program cannot soon be released to the public.

And finally, one might ask about one other idea now being banded about. Mr. Pelletier has indicated that one solution to the whole problem would be to institute a twelve month school term. Taken on its face value, this sounds like a novel and interesting idea. But while it is high time that positive action was taken to restructure the school schedule, and therefore alleviate the summer rush, we question whether Mr. Pelletier's answer has any real value. All it does is shorten the students' time at university so that they could process more students in the same time period. It doesn't help stretch out the jobs. It destroys the maturing process which is the prime value of university education. It would be unfortunate that what we have called "the unproductive and mentally damaging process of rifle and marching training" (Your Youth are Unemployed, page 3) will be continued for yet some thousands

A large number of our February suggestions have been co-opted by the new federal programs. We would hope, however, that planning would be beginning this June for the 1972 program, so that it could be announced in December rather than in March of 1972.

In this spirit, we would put in a few more ideas of our own. National landmarks are often neglected in Canada and should be preserved with the same care as was Fort Louisbourg. A Summer Coast Guard could help ensure the safety of bathers among these beaches opened up by this and next year's anti-pollution workers. A naming and signing of Canadian landmarks could assist tourist trade, as could the establishment of more information stands for visitors. Geological and geographic surveys are urgently required; to help government get in on the ground floor of mining for Canada; to ensure that Northern industry and Mackenzie River pipelines do not destroy the ecology and to discover phosphate, mercury and other sewage flows in those lakes and rivers not yet making the press. We could use student labour rather than defoliants to clear new land without harming the ecosystem. Civic duty and community-level branch of Information Canada could help reach out to those Canadians not able to stop in at their plush downtown offices.

Whatever may be our reactions to, and suggestions for specifics in the program, we are now most concerned as to whether the news is getting out about how applications are received.

Deadlines are coming up and a lot of kids are confused. The Canadian Student Liberals are therefore undertaking, at our own expense, a poster campaign to tell students exactly what's going on with this \$57.8 million.

We have also tried to fill in where we think the government's planning will fall short, by establishing a Crash Pad Service. We are attempting to get a list from across Canada of private citizens willing to put up transient students for a few nights. We hope that our initiative will stimulate the Secretary of State to place our Crash Pad list in his kiosks and perhaps to increase it with locally-gathered names.

We are also carrying on with our planning for the Student Think-Tank on Unemployment and the Phone-A-Grad service. The federal government is recognizing quite late and almost grudgingly, the need for a summer student program. They have funded it handsomely and opened it up for participatory programming.

They have not, however, assured us that many more students will actually get paid enough to afford tuition and living expenses next term. They may have shown imagination in setting up one new program called Opportunities for Youth but they showed little enough imagination in providing that program with substance. They have also been very lax about important administrative points. They have not guaranteed that the hopes raised will not soon be dashed by the limited funds available for Youth Opportunity projects, and the limited travel seats, hostel beds, kiosks or public service jobs available. They have de-emphasized the military atmosphere of 1970, but do not de-emphasize programs which help well-off rather than poor students. We hope that our detailed reaction, our alternative suggestions and our own project initiatives will point out and help in some way to overcome the well-intentioned but ill-planned program announced last week.

Hey, Look at me!

I'm an OSAP ad

TO TELL YOU THAT IF YOU WANT TO APPLY FOR AN ONTARIO STUDENT AWARD NEXT YEAR, YOU SHOULD FILL IN AN APPLICATION FORM AND SUBMIT IT TO THE STUDENT AWARDS OFFICE, ROOM L1027 BEFORE THE SUMMER HOLIDAYS. APPLICATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE NOW. WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU? SIMPLE. THE SOONER YOU GET YOUR APPLICATION IN, THE SOONER YOU WILL KNOW THE AMOUNT OF YOUR AWARD.

Laurentian University Students' General Association

requires:

Business Manager

applicants should have experience in retail sales and inventory, also some knowledge in management, budget policies, investments, rentals and bookkeeping. Salary range \$6,000-\$8,000 and commissions.

This position requires a self starter, with perhaps some knowledge of the university milieu. The successful applicant can expect a highly independent position with exceptional fringe benefits, e.g. (extended vacation periods).

Please apply in writing to: The President, Students' General Association, Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario.



**We've packed it in
- we're finished
for the year!**

Salaries It is hoped that, by this coming fall, the school will have its greatly needed staff and budget. One summarizing read: "It would be grace to Laurence the school."

Conflict In an effort towards bilingualism, a lack of skills in a second language is a problem. This is a conflict between the ideal and the reality. Some couples are paying for a room and a half in a university.

Support your senate **HELL** Applied students' Association, Vice President, Dr. Co. Dr. Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The senate is a body of representatives of the faculty, students, and staff. It is responsible for the university's budget and policies. The senate is a body of representatives of the faculty, students, and staff. It is responsible for the university's budget and policies.

Police nation The police are a force to be reckoned with. They are the ones who keep the peace and enforce the law. They are the ones who keep the peace and enforce the law.

Economic growth The economy is growing. There is a lot of new money in circulation. There is a lot of new money in circulation.

Senate budget The senate is responsible for the university's budget. It is responsible for the university's budget. It is responsible for the university's budget.

Unjustified The university is a place of learning. It is a place where students come to learn and grow. It is a place where students come to learn and grow.

Words Words are important. They are the building blocks of communication. They are the building blocks of communication.

Yours truly Yours truly, [Name]. Yours truly, [Name]. Yours truly, [Name].

Background of salary negotiation The background of salary negotiation is a complex one. It involves many factors, including the cost of living, the value of the work, and the needs of the workers. It involves many factors, including the cost of living, the value of the work, and the needs of the workers.

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